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EXAMINER

PARRY, CHRISTOPHER L

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2623

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/945,108	KIM ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Chris Parry	2623	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 09 May 2006.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-18 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-18 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

1. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on May 9, 2006 has been entered.

Response to Arguments

2. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-18 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

With respect to applicant's argument (Page 19, last ¶, lines 1-6) stating that Van Der Vleuten fails to disclose producing a channel selection page, the examiner respectfully disagrees. Van Der Vleuten discloses a user can display a history list on the television screen, enabling the user to select a preset by picking a preset from the history list (Col. 5, lines 55-63). Applicant argues that a history list does not constitute the production of a channel selection page, but in fact a history list is a page that is displayed to the user that helps a user with the process of selecting a channel.

With respect to applicant's argument (Page 18, last ¶, lines 3-5) stating that Van Der Vleuten fails to disclose extracting channel information from a channel selection page and storing the extracted channel information in the form of a file, the examiner respectfully disagrees. Van Der Vleuten discloses a user can display a history list on the television screen, enabling the user to select a preset by picking a preset from the history list (Col. 5, lines 55-63), which reads on extracting channel information from a channel selection page. Further, Van Der Vleuten discloses the history list is reordered each time a channel is selected so each time a channel is selected, the channel information is saved in order to maintain a specific order in the history list to allow a user to use the 'backward' button as well as the 'forward' button with respect to the selected preset from the history list (Col. 6, lines 16-44).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 1, 2, and 4 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Shintani et al. "Shintani" (U.S. 6,661,472) in view of Morrison (U.S. 6,359,580 – cited in previous office action).

Regarding Claim 1, Shintani discloses a digital TV (150 – figure 1B) for use in a home wide web (Col. 3, lines 52-62), comprising: a tuner (160 – figure 1B) for receiving a broadcast of a current channel (Col. 4, lines 28-30).

Shintani teaches, a controller (165 – figure 1B) for outputting a control signal to change the current channel to a user input channel (Col. 3, line 62 – Col. 4, line 7).

Shintani teaches, a channel information processor (170 – figure 1B) for extracting user input channel information from the control signal from the controller (165 – figure 1B) and for transferring the extracted user input channel information to the tuner (160 – figure 1B) (Col. 4, lines 8-43).

Shintani teaches, a memory (175 – figure 1B)...for storing current channel information, and for changing the current channel information to the user input channel information (Col. 4, lines 8-23).

Shintani teaches, wherein a broadcast of the user input channel is displayed without displaying the channel selection page (Col. 4, lines 24-43). Shintani discloses channel processing circuit 170 causes tuner 160 to select a physical channel from a broadcast and channel processing circuit 170 passes the tuned signal from tuner 160 onto display 155 without displaying any type of channel selection page.

However, Shintani fails to explicitly disclose a memory including a program for operating the controller.

In an analogous art, Morrison discloses a memory (114,116 – figure 4) including a program for operating the controller (112 – figure 4), for storing current channel information, and for changing the current channel information to the user input channel

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information (Col. 4, lines 1-12). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Shintani with the teachings of Morrison to include a memory for including a program from operating the controller for the benefit of including a means to control the overall operation of the digital television.

As for Claim 2, the combination of Shintani and Morrison disclose, in particular Morrison teaches, wherein the program stores the current channel information in the form of a file by disclosing RAM 116 used to store channel related data, which must be in the form of a readable file (Column 4, lines 1-12).

As for Claim 4, the combination of Shintani and Morrison disclose, in particular Shintani teaches, at least one of a keypad (102 – figure 1A) and a remote controller (100 – figure 1A-B) for entry of the user input channel (Col. 3, lines 6-19).

5. Claims 3, 5, and 6 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Shintani in view of Morrison as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Connelly (U.S. 6,144,376).

As for Claim 3, the combination of Shintani and Morrison fail to explicitly disclose wherein the program stores the current channel information as a web browser cookie file.

In an analogous art, Connelly discloses wherein the program stores the current channel information as a web browser cookie file (Col. 4, lines 45-67). Connelly discloses a user may use remote control 175 to tune to channel 10, which is a Web site for the Museum of Science and Industry. However, Connelly does not explicitly disclose storing a web browser cookie file when the user tunes to channel 10, which corresponds to the requested Web site.

The Examiner gives OFFICIAL NOTICE that it is notoriously well known in the art for when a client requests a Web site, the server will supply additional information along with the requested Web site, this information including a web browser cookie file which is stored in a directory in the client's memory.

Accordingly, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combination of Shintani and Morrison with the teachings of Connelly in order to facilitate storing the current channel information as a web browser cookie file for the benefit of identifying users and their corresponding preferences regarding the selected channel.

As for Claim 5, the combination of Shintani and Morrison disclose, in particular Morrison teaches, the controller (112 – figure 4) is responsive to the user input channel for storing a changed channel... by disclosing CPU 112 receives user-initiated commands from an IR receiver 122 (Column 3, lines 64-66). Further, EEPROM 117 is coupled to CPU 112 and stores channel related data including user-entered channel data (Column 5, lines 62-65). However, the combination of Shintani and Morrison fail to

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explicitly disclose storing a changed channel selection page as a web browser cookie value.

In an analogous art, Connelly discloses wherein the controller (400 – figure 5A) is responsive to the user input channel for storing a change channel selection page... (Col. 4, lines 45-67). Connelly discloses a user may use remote control 175 to send a command to processing unit 400 to instruct unit 400 to tune to channel 10, which is for a Web site of the Museum of Science and Industry. After a user tunes to channel 10, the user may change their mind and decide to view channel 9, which is a Web site for an online game creating a changed channel selection page. However, Connelly does not explicitly disclose storing the changed channel selection page as web browser cookie file when the user tunes to channel 10, which corresponds to the requested Web site.

The Examiner gives OFFICIAL NOTICE that it is notoriously well known in the art for when a client requests a Web site, the server will supply additional information along with the requested Web site, this information including a web browser cookie file which is stored in a directory in the client's memory.

Accordingly, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combination of Shintani and Morrison with the teachings of Connelly in order to facilitate storing a changed channel selection page as a web browser cookie file for the benefit of identifying users and their corresponding preferences regarding the selected channel.

As for Claim 6, the combination of Shintani and Morrison disclose, in particular Morrison teaches, the controller (112 – figure 4) is responsive to the user input channel for changing the channel of the digital TV (figure 4) in accordance with channel information contained in the...cookie value by disclosing CPU 112 receives user-initiated commands from an IR receiver 122 (Column 3, lines 64-66). Further, EEPROM 117 is coupled to CPU 112, and serves as a non-volatile storage element for storing channel related data, including user-entered channel data (Column 5, lines 62-65). Morrison further discloses CPU 112 generates a control signal for causing tuner control unit 104 to control tuner 102 to select a particular RF signal, in response to user-entered control signals (Column 4, lines 14-18).

However the combination of Shintani and Morrison fail to disclose changing the channel of the digital TV in accordance with channel information contained in the web browser cookie value.

In an analogous art, Connelly discloses wherein the controller (400 – figure 5A) is responsive to the user input channel for changing the channel of the digital TV (150 – figure 4) in accordance with channel information contained in the web browser cookie file (Col. 4, lines 45-67). Connelly discloses a user may use remote control 175 to tune to channel 10, which is a Web site for the Museum of Science and Industry. However, Connelly does not explicitly disclose changing the channel of the digital TV in accordance with channel information contained in the web browser cookie value when the user tunes to channel 10, which corresponds to the requested Web site.

The Examiner gives OFFICIAL NOTICE that it is notoriously well known in the art for when a client requests a Web site, the server will supply additional information along with the requested Web site, this information including a web browser cookie file which is stored in a directory in the client's memory and is sent back to the server to allow the server to know the user has requested the Web site in the past.

Accordingly, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combination of Shintani and Morrison with the teachings of Connelly in order to facilitate changing the channel of the digital TV in accordance with channel information contained in the web browser cookie value for the benefit of identifying users and their corresponding preferences regarding the selected channel.

6. Claims 7-8, 12-13, and 17-18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Alexander et al. "Alexander" (U.S. 6,177,931) in view of Dillon (U.S. 6,351,467).

Regarding Claim 7, Alexander discloses a method of changing a channel in a digital TV for use in a home wide web (Col. 3, lines 3-7 and Col. 28, lines 13-21), the method comprising the steps of: producing a channel selection page (figure 1) to change a current channel when a user requests a change of the current channel to a user input channel (Col. 34, lines 36-55). As shown in figure 2, a user can request to change the channel by pressing the select key 42 (Col. 3, lines 56-58). In response to the request, display 10 will display the guide or "channel selection page" shown in figure

1. Further, the guide or “channel selection page” includes ad window 2 16 which displays a new advertised product each time there is a hard page change (Col. 20, lines 54-59).

Alexander further discloses, changing information of the channel selection page (figure 1) so as to change the current channel to the user input channel (Col. 20, lines 39-65 and Col. 34, line 56 – Col. 35, line 12). Alexander discloses all guide screens are made up of “hard pages”. Each time a user scrolls through the program guide so as to change the current channel, which causes display of a new hard page, the hard page can have different Panel ads associated with it. The new Panel ad shown in display 10 effectively changes the information of the guide or “channel selection page” shown in figure 1 (Col. 20, lines 54-59).

Alexander teaches, changing the current channel to the user input channel...whereby a broadcast of the user input channel is displayed without displaying the channel selection page (Col. 4, lines 17-22). Alexander discloses a user can press select key 42 on remote control 26 in order to facilitate changing or tuning the channel and viewing the program in full-screen mode and causing the guide or “channel selection page” not to be displayed.

However, Alexander fails to explicitly disclose producing and storing a first cookie for the channel selection page and producing and storing a second cookie for the changed information of the channel selection page.

In an analogous art, Dillon discloses producing and storing a first cookie for the channel selection page and producing and storing a second cookie for the changed information of the channel selection page (Col. 24, line 45 – Col. 25, line 12). Dillon teaches in order to generate advertising revenue, a service/program guide provider, may charge advertisers based on the number of hits or number of times a particular ad is displayed. In order to record how many times an ad is shown for example in the program guide depicted in Alexander, a cookie is generated and assigned to the requesting user's web browser in order to track how many times the ad is shown on a particular user's program guide. Therefore, each time a user requests to view the program guide or "channel selection page" and then scrolls through each hard page of the program guide, causing the information of the selected page in the program guide or "channel selection page" to change, a corresponding product ad is displayed within the program guide and the user's web browser is assigned a cookie for each ad and the cookie is then stored in memory contained within the user's device.

Accordingly, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Alexander with the teachings of Dillon in order to facilitate producing and storing a first cookie for the channel selection page and producing and storing a second cookie for the changed information of the channel selection page for the benefit of tracking displayed advertisements and reporting usage information back to the provider in order to charge advertisers a corresponding fee (Dillon – Col. 24, line 44 to Col. 25, line 43).

As for Claim 8, Alexander and Dillon disclose, in particular Dillon teaches, wherein the channel information contained in the second cookie is determined by searching a string contained in the second cookie (Col. 24, line 67 – Col. 25, line 25).

Considering Claim 17, the claimed elements of wherein the first and second cookies comprise web browser cookies, corresponds with subject matter mentioned above in the rejection of claim 7, and is likewise treated.

Regarding Claim 12, Alexander discloses a digital TV for use in a home wide web (Col. 3, lines 3-7 and Col. 28, lines 13-21), comprising: user input means (26 – figure 2) for inputting a request by a user for change of a current channel (Col. 3, lines 21-62).

Alexander teaches, means for producing a channel selection page (figure 1; Col. 5, lines 20-45) to change the current channel when the user requests the change of the current channel to a user input channel (Col. 34, lines 36-55). As shown in figure 2, a user can request to change a channel by pressing the select key 42 (Col. 3, lines 56-58). In response to the request, display 10 will display the channel selection page shown in figure 1. Further, figure 1 includes ad window 2 16 which displays a new advertisement for a product each time there is a hard page change (Col. 20, lines 54-59).

Alexander further teaches, means for changing information of the channel selection page (figure 1) so as to change the current channel to the user input channel (Col. 20, lines 39-65 and Col. 34, line 56 – Col. 35, line 12). Alexander discloses all guide screens are made up of “hard pages”. Each time a user scrolls through the program guide so as to change the current channel, which causes display of a new hard page, the hard page can have different Panel ads associated with it. The new Panel ads shown in display 10 effectively change the information of the channel selection page shown in figure 1 (Col. 20, lines 54-59).

Alexander teaches, means for changing the current channel to the user input channel by means of channel information...(Col. 35, lines 3-13), whereby a broadcast of the user input channel is displayed without displaying the channel selection page (Col. 4, lines 17-22). Alexander discloses product ads are selected from the library in accordance with channels and time displayed in the EPG. Alexander discloses as an example if a basketball game is shown as scheduled at a particular time, an advertisement for a popular basketball shoe may be advertised in ad window 16.

However, Alexander fails to explicitly disclose a means for producing and storing a first cookie for the channel selection page and means for producing and storing a second cookie for the changed information of the channel selection page.

In an analogous art, Dillon discloses a means for producing and storing a first cookie for the channel selection page and means for producing and storing a second cookie for the changed information of the channel selection page (Col. 24, line 45 – Col.

25, line 12). Dillon teaches in order to generate advertising revenue, a service or EPG provider, may charge advertisers based on the number of hits or number of times a particular ad is displayed. In order to record how many times an ad is shown for example in an EPG as depicted in Alexander, a cookie is generated and assigned to the requesting user's web browser in order to track how many times the ad is shown on a particular user's EPG. Therefore, each time a user requests to view the EPG or "channel selection page" and then scrolls through each hard page of the EPG, causing the information of the grid page or "channel selection page" to change, a corresponding product ad is displayed on the page and the user's web browser is assigned a cookie for each ad and is stored in memory within the user's device.

Accordingly, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Alexander with the teachings of Dillon in order to facilitate producing and storing a first cookie for the channel selection page and producing and storing a second cookie for the changed information of the channel selection page for the benefit of tracking displayed advertisements and reporting usage information back to the provider in order to charge advertisers a corresponding fee (Dillon – Col. 24, line 44 to Col. 25, line 43).

Considering Claim 13, the claimed elements wherein the channel information contained in the second cookie is determined by searching a string contained in the

second cookie, corresponds with subject matter mentioned above in the rejection of claim 8, and is likewise treated.

Considering Claim 18, the claimed elements of wherein the first and second cookies comprise web browser cookies, corresponds with subject matter mentioned above in the rejection of claim 12, and is likewise treated.

7. Claims 9-11 and 14-16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Morrison in view of Van Der Vleuten (U.S. 6,460,183).

Regarding Claim 9, Morrison discloses a method of changing a channel in a digital TV (figure 4) for use in a home wide web, the method comprising the steps of: producing a channel selection page (figure 2) to change a current channel when a user requests a change of the current channel to a user input channel (Col. 2, lines 47-63). Morrison discloses a user uses the keys on remote control in order to change channels (12 – figure 1) and if the channel is available on more than one source, an on-screen menu or “channel selection page” is displayed (22 – figure 1).

Morrison discloses extracting channel information from the channel selection page...(24,26 – figure 1; Col. 2, line 61 – Col. 3, line 2).

Morrison teaches, changing the current channel to the user input channel (26 – figure 1) by means of the changed channel information, whereby a broadcast of the user input channel is displayed without displaying the channel selection page (Col. 2,

line 47 – Col. 3, line 2). Morrison discloses once a user selects a source, the display menu is removed from the screen and the user's requested channel is then selected and displayed. Therefore, the user's requested channel is selected without displaying the channel selection page.

However, Morrison fails to disclose extracting channel information from the channel selection page and storing the extracted channel information in the form of a file and changing the channel information stored in the form of a file in response to an operation by the user.

In an analogous art, Van Der Vleuten teaches, producing a channel selection page to change a current channel when a user requests a change of the current channel to a user input channel (Col. 5, lines 55-63). Van Der Vleuten discloses the user can request the display of a history list or "channel selection page" in order to facilitate picking a channel.

Van Der Vleuten teaches, extracting channel information from the channel selection page and storing the extracted channel information in the form of a file (Col. 5, line 34 – Col. 6, line 15). Van Der Vleuten discloses channels that have been previously selected are stored in history means 110, which is used to keep a record of previously selected channels. These presets can be recalled by operating the 'backward' button 118, which controls the backward means 111, or the 'forward' button 119, which controls the forward means 112 (Column 3, lines 41-45). Channels are stored into the history list by either being inputted using the numerical keys or by using the channel up/down key. Further, when the user requests to view the history list or "channel

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selection page”, if the user chooses to select a channel from the history list using the backward or forwards means, the processor extracts the information from the history list in order to change the channel.

Van Der Vleuten teaches, changing the channel information stored in the form of a file in response to an operation by the user by disclosing if the initial history list is given by [1,3,5], and preset `6` is selected by entering `6` with the numerical means 117, the new history list would be [1,3,6,5], storing the updated history list in a file in history means 110 (Column 6, lines 16-44).

Van Der Vleuten teaches, changing the current channel to the user input channel by means of the changed channel information, whereby a broadcast of the user input channel is displayed without displaying the channel selection page by disclosing a user can use numerical means 117 to input channel 6, and the information for channel 6 is updated in history means 110 and the history list is removed from the screen so as to not display the history list or “channel selection page”.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Morrison with the teachings of Van Der Vleuten to facilitate a method of tuning a channel using stored file information for the benefit of allowing users to return to signals which were visited previously (Background – Van Der Vleuten).

As for Claim 10, Morrison and Van Der Vleuten disclose, in particular Van Der Vleuten teaches, wherein the user manipulates a direction key to select the user input

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channel, a value of the current channel is changed by as much as "1" by disclosing zapping means 109 can be controlled by the up/down means 116, which normally comprises an `up` button and a `down` button. If the `down` button is pressed, the zapping means 109 take the currently selected preset number and control the preset means 108 to select the preset preceding the currently selected preset. For example, if preset `20` is currently selected, pressing the `down` button would select preset `19`. Similarly, pressing the `up` button would select preset `21` (Column 3, lines 29-41).

As for Claim 11, Morrison and Van Der Vleuten disclose, in particular Van Der Vleuten teaches, producing a channel selection page corresponding to an input digit a user entering a preset using numerical means 117 in step 203 of figure 2 (Col. 4, lines 25-26).

Van Der Vleuten discloses extracting channel information from the produced channel selection page and calculating a difference value between a value of the extracted channel information and a value of the channel information stored in the form of a file by disclosing in the step 208, Sel gets the value Num, which means that the preset is selected, which corresponds to the number entered (Col. 4, lines 28-30).

Van Der Vleuten teaches, changing the channel information stored in the form of a file by as much as the difference value by disclosing a user entering a preset using numerical means 117 in step 203 of figure 2. In the step 208, Sel gets the value Num, which means that the preset is selected, which corresponds to the number entered. The test in the step 216 succeeds if the currently selected preset corresponds to the preset

at the current position in the history list. If the test in the step 216 fails, step 211 is performed. In the step 211, the newly selected preset is appended to the history list. This is achieved by increasing Pos by 1, storing the number of the newly selected preset at the location indicated by Pos, and making Len equal to Pos (Column 4, lines 30-45).

Regarding Claim 14, Morrison discloses a digital TV (figure 4) for use in a home wide web, comprising: user input means (125 – figure 4) for inputting a request by a user for change of a current channel (Col. 3, lines 64-66). Morrison discloses microcomputer 110 receives user-initiated commands from an infrared (IR) receiver 122 and from a "local" keyboard 120 mounted on the television receiver itself. IR receiver 122 receives IR transmissions from remote control transmitter 125 (Column 3, lines 64-66).

Morrison further teaches, means for producing a channel selection page (figure 2) to change the current channel when the user requests the change of the current channel to a user input channel (Col. 2, lines 47-63). Morrison discloses a user uses the keys on remote control in order to change channels (12 – figure 1) and if the channel is available on more than one source, an on-screen menu or "channel selection page" is displayed (22 – figure 1).

Morrison teaches, means for extracting channel information from the channel selection page (24,26 – figure 1; Col. 2, line 61 – Col. 3, line 2).

Morrison teaches, means for changing the current channel to the user input channel by means of the changed channel information, whereby a broadcast of the user input channel is displayed without displaying the channel selection page (Col. 2, line 47 – Col. 3, line 2). Morrison discloses once a user selects a source, the display menu is removed from the screen and the user's requested channel is then selected and displayed. Therefore, the user's requested channel is selected without displaying the channel selection page.

However, Morrison fails to disclose means for storing the extracted channel information in the form of a file and means for changing the channel information stored in the form of a file in response to an operation by the user.

In an analogous art, Van Der Vleuten teaches user input means (107 – figure 1) for inputting a request by a user for change of a current channel (Col. 3, lines 7-22).

Van Der Vleuten further teaches, means for producing a channel selection page to change a current channel when a user requests a change of the current channel to a user input channel (Col. 5, lines 55-63). Van Der Vleuten discloses the user can request the display of a history list or "channel selection page" in order to facilitate picking a channel.

Van Der Vleuten teaches, means for extracting channel information from the channel selection page (Col. 5, line 34 – Col. 6, line 15). Van Der Vleuten discloses channels that have been previously selected can be recalled by operating the 'backward' button 118, which controls the backward means 111, or the 'forward' button 119, which controls the forward means 112 (Column 3, lines 41-45). Further, when the

user requests to view the history list or “channel selection page”, if the user chooses to select a channel from the history list using the backward or forwards means, the processor extracts the information from the history list in order to change the channel.

Van Der Vleuten discloses, means for storing the extracted channel information in the form of a file (Col. 5, line 34 – Col. 6, line 15). Van Der Vleuten discloses channels that have been previously selected are stored in history means 110, which is used to keep a record of previously selected channels (Column 3, lines 41-42).

Van Der Vleuten teaches, means for changing the channel information stored in the form of a file in response to an operation by the user by disclosing if the initial history list is given by [1,3,5], and preset `6` is selected by entering `6` with the numerical means 117, the new history list would be [1,3,6,5], storing the updated history list in a file in history means 110 (Column 6, lines 16-44).

Van Der Vleuten teaches, means for changing the current channel to the user input channel by means of the changed channel information, whereby a broadcast of the user input channel is displayed without displaying the channel selection page by disclosing a user can use numerical means 117 to input channel 6, and the information for channel 6 is updated in history means 110 and the history list is removed from the screen so as to not display the history list or “channel selection page”.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Morrison with the teachings of Van Der Vleuten to facilitate means for tuning a channel using stored file information for the benefit of

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allowing users to return to signals which were visited previously (Background – Van Der Vleuten).

Considering Claim 15, the claimed elements when the user manipulates a direction key to select the user input channel, a value of the current channel is changed by as much as "1", corresponds with subject matter mentioned above in the rejection of claim 10, and is likewise treated.

Considering Claim 16, the claimed elements when the user manipulates a digit key to select the user input channel, the means for changing the channel information stored in the form of a file produces a channel selection page corresponding to an input digit, extracts channel information from the produced channel selection page, calculates a difference value between a value of the extracted channel information and a value of the channel information stored in the form of a file, and changes the channel information stored in the form of a file by as much as the difference value, corresponds with subject matter mentioned above in the rejection of claim 11, and is likewise treated.

Note to Applicant

8. Art Units 2611, 2614 and 2617 have changed to 2623. Please make sure all future correspondence indicate the new designation 2623.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Chris Parry whose telephone number is (571) 272-8328. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday, 8:00 AM EST to 4:00 PM EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Chris Grant can be reached on (571) 272-7294. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Examiners Initials: CR
June 19, 2006


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